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*Photo 1: Photo Courtesy of PaMawa Programme Staff*

## **Annual Assessment of the PaMawa Programme Report**

**Prepared by PaMawa MERL Team**

**29 August 2018**



## Pamawa ndi a Chinyamata (PaMawa)

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### Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired Immunity Deficiency Syndrome
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CSR	Centre for Social Research
FP	Family Planning
FY	Financial Year
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
PHC	Population Housing Census
PSI	Population Services International
RAs	Research Assistants
SRH	Sexual Reproductive Health
TA	Traditional Authority
UK	United Kingdom
USG	United States Government
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
SBCC	Social Behaviour Change Communication
WFP	World Food Programme



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### 1. Background

The PaMawa programme was implemented by GOAL, in partnership with Population Services International (PSI) and the Centre for Social Research (CSR), with funding from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The programme was scheduled to run from February 2016 to February 2020. However, at the start of 2018 the donor, USAID, communicated to the consortium that it will stop supporting the programme due to insufficient funds. The programme was phased out on 31<sup>st</sup> September 2018.

The purpose of the PaMawa programme was to increase the adoption of positive behaviours related to climate change adaptation (CCA) and sexual reproductive health and family planning (SRH/FP) among female and male youth aged between 10 and 35 years old in Machinga, Mangochi and Balaka districts in Malawi. PaMawa aimed to achieve this through a multiple channel Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) strategy, to stimulate demand for climate resilient livelihoods and family planning services.

Since its inception, the programme has been engaging in- and out-of-school youth through various interpersonal and mass communication channels to facilitate comprehensive understanding of how CCA and SRH/FP interrelate, and the need for youth to adopt positive CCA and SRH/FP behaviours. The PaMawa programme also ensured that youth are linked to various CCA and SRH/FP service providers within their communities through integrated, formal referral systems.

At the onset, the programme commissioned baseline studies to establish benchmarks for the Community Resilience Score (CRS) and knowledge, attitudes, behaviours and practices in relation to climate change adaptation and family planning adoption in Machinga, Mangochi and Balaka. This report presents on the findings from an end line assessment that was carried out in August 2018 as a follow up to the annual assessment that was carried out in August 2017 focusing on the PaMawa programme's key indicators.

### 2. Assessment objectives

- To measure percentage of audience who recall hearing or seeing a specific United States Government (USG) supported SRH/FP messages



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- To measure percentage of audience who recall hearing or seeing specific PaMawa CCA and SRH/FP messages
- To measure percentage of youth accessing SRH and CCA related services
- To measure youth's perception on their understanding of the linkage between population growth and climate change and the PaMawa programme
- To assess the PaMawa programme in terms of its relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability

### 3. Methodology

#### 3.1 Scope and Coverage

The assessment was conducted in Machinga, Mangochi and Balaka from the 4<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> August 2018 (Annex 2). The previous assessment was conducted in September 2017 in the same districts. A random sample was drawn from the villages within the districts where the PaMawa programme is being implemented. All villages were pooled, and a sample was drawn from the list of pooled villages using excel random numbers as a starting point (Annex 1). A two-stage cluster of 30 by 20 was used and this yielded a sample size of 605 participants, at 95 % confidence interval, this gives an error margin of 3.96%. The sample is slightly lower than the previous annual assessment sample because some data was incomplete and was filtered out. Ten villages were sampled in Machinga, fifteen villages in Mangochi and six villages in Balaka. At household level, the first household in the sampled villages was chosen at random, and the remainder by proximity. If a household did not have a respondent in the required age group (10-35 years old), the Research Assistant would move to the next household. A sample was taken to represent the whole community. The data was collected through a digital questionnaire (Annex 3) built in the CommCare platform.

Apportioning of district sample size was guided by the population size in the districts. Balaka has a total population 317,324 (female 165,268; male 152,056), Machinga has a total population 490,579 (female 257,194; male 233,385) and Mangochi has the largest population size with a total population of 797,060 (female 416,885; male 380,175). Again, the distribution of the age groups, 10 – 14 years, 15 – 24 years and 25 – 35 years, which represent 6%, 10% and 7% of the Malawian population was factored in when selecting respondents.





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### 3.2 Data Analysis

Data was analysed for 605 households, the team planned to collect data for 616 households as per the previous assessment's sample, however the sample size could not be the same due to some ineligible data. Data was analysed based on a set of questions on demographic information and PaMawa indicators. Further analysis was done for 'yes' responses to further disaggregate the results by gender, age and district. The frequencies were analysed using Powerbi. All the results are associated with 95% confidence intervals (CI).

## 4 Findings

This section outlines the main findings on three PaMawa key outcome indicators and demographic information.

### 4.1 Key Indicators

Performance in the PaMawa programme throughout the implementation period was monitored through standard and custom indicators that were agreed upon with USAID. The assessment sought to collect data on the outcome indicators to track behaviour change and knowledge at individual and household level. Error! Reference source not found. below shows some of the key results of PaMawa outcome indicators, 2017 results have been included in the table to show comparison from the last assessment. Percentages for key indicators 1 and 2, were obtained by asking the youth if had seen or heard PaMawa FP /SRH message in the mass media or anywhere else in the past three months. For indicator 3, the youth were asked if they had accessed CCA and SRH /FP services in the past three months. The baseline of 20 percent was of youth accessing SRH/FP services was not a combination of both CCA and SRH/FP but was used as a proxy measure for this indicator.



**Table 1: PaMawa Key Indicators**

Key Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	2017 Result	95% CI	Percentage Achievement	Target 2018	2018 Result	95% CI	Percentage Achievement	P-Value
Percent of audience who recall hearing or seeing a specific USG supported FP/RH message (Standard 3.1.7.2-1)	0	25%	22.2%	[18.2,26.2]	88%	40%	26.9%	[22.9,30.8]	68%	0.09
Percent of audience who recall hearing or seeing specific PaMawa CCA and FP/SRH messages	0	25%	20.6%	[16.7,24.6]	84%	40%	23.5%	[19.4,27.5]	58%	0.29
Percentage of youth accessing SRH and CCA related services – CDCS IR 2.1 and IR 1.2	0	38%	6.01%	[2.0,10.0]	16%	10%	17.0%	[15.04,18.96]	170%	0.000

## 4.2 Demographic Information

On average there were six people per household with a maximum of 15 people per household and minimum of one person. Twenty three percent of the households were female headed and 77 percent were male headed. Majority of the youth (99 percent) were permanent residents in the district and one percent came from other districts. Seventy-five percent (75.3) had ever attended primary school, (21.2 percent) had ever been or were in secondary school, 3.0 percent have never been to school, 0.3 percent have been to a tertiary and 0.2 percent none response. Over half of the youth were single (52 percent), 43 percent were married, and 5 percent were either widowed or divorced or separated. **Table 2** below shows the composition of the respondents by gender, age and district.

**Table 2 Total Number of Youth Interviewed by Gender, Age and District (N=605)**

	Balaka	Machinga	Mangochi
<b>Male</b>	<b>(18%) 51</b>	<b>(30%) 83</b>	<b>(51%) 142</b>
<b>10-14</b>	(5%) 30	(8%) 22	(13%) 36
<b>15-24</b>	(4%) 12	(11%) 30	(19%) 52
<b>25-35</b>	(8%) 23	(11%) 31	(20%) 54
<b>Female</b>	<b>(21%) 69</b>	<b>(30%) 100</b>	<b>(49%) 160</b>
<b>10-14</b>	(5%) 18	(7%) 22	(12%) 38
<b>15-24</b>	(7%) 22	(10%) 33	(17%) 56
<b>25-35</b>	(8%) 29	(14%) 45	(20%) 66
<b>Total</b>	<b>(20%) 120</b>	<b>(30%) 183</b>	<b>(50%) 302</b>

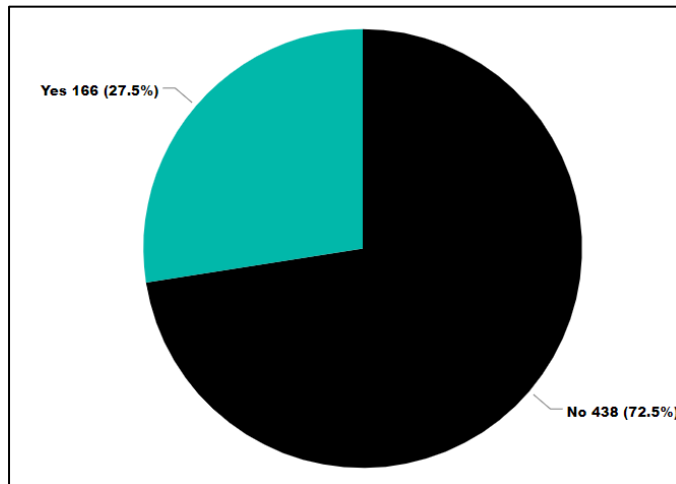
## 4.3 Affiliation to Clubs

PaMawa was working with in- and out-of-school youth through school clubs and community clubs respectively. The number of youths affiliated to clubs gives an indication of youth involvement in development initiatives at community level. Activities in the youth clubs focus on raising awareness about the linkage between climate change, environmental and agricultural practices, and population dynamics, as well as generating informed demand for climate change adaptation strategies and Sexual Reproductive Health and Family Planning services. To get the percentage of youth affiliated to youth clubs, respondents were asked if they belonged to any youth club. **Figure 1** shows that 27.5% (N=605, 95%, CI 27.4-27.6) (Female 91, Male 75)

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of the youth are affiliated to youth clubs compared to 2017 result 20.6% CI (N=616, 95% 20.5-20.7). The percentage has increased with 6.9 percent (P-Value <0.015) and is not significant.

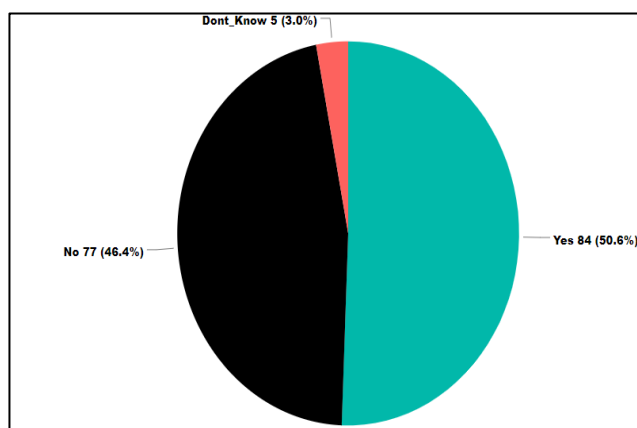
**Figure 1: Percentage of Youth Affiliated to Any Club (N=605)**



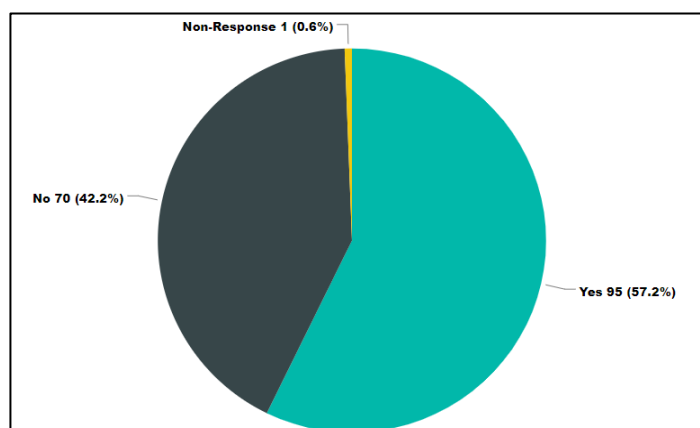
The youth who belonged to a youth club (**n=166**) were further asked if their clubs were PaMawa youth clubs to assess coverage of the PaMawa programme. **Figure 2** shows that out of 166 youth who belonged to a youth club 50.6 percent (n=84, Female 40, Male 44) were PaMawa youth club members. Additionally, the youth were asked if their clubs were radio listening clubs. Out of 166 youth who belong to youth clubs, 58 percent (n=95, female 47, male 48) are members of radio listening clubs. **Figure 3** shows the percentage of youth who are affiliated to radio listening clubs.

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**Figure 2: Percentage of Youth Affiliated to PaMawa Youth Clubs (n = 166)**



**Figure 3: Percentage of Youth Affiliated to Radio Listening Clubs (n= 166)**



In terms of gender participation, there are more males (52 percent) than females (48 percent) in PaMawa clubs. Table 3 Compares participation across the age groups and districts.

**Table 3: Number of Youth Affiliated to PaMawa Clubs by Age Group, and District (n:84)**

Age Group	Balaka	Machinga	Mangochi	Total (Age Group)
10-14	2.4 %	8.3%	11.9%	22.6%
15-24	11.9 %	9.5%	26.2%	47.6%
25-35	3.6 %	9.5%	16.7%	29.8%
<b>Total (District)</b>	17.9%	27.3%	54.8%	<b>100%</b>

### 4.4 Activities in the Youth Clubs

Youth who specifically indicated an affiliation to youth clubs were asked to mention activities carried out in their respective youth clubs. Club activities range from afforestation, sexual reproductive health/family planning, HIV awareness, farming, drama, climate change adaptation, education health campaigns, and Village Savings and Loans. The activities were common in all the three districts and HIV awareness, sexual reproductive health/family planning and farming were the most frequently mentioned. Youth clubs receive funding from various organisation like PaMawa (GOAL and PSI), Coopi, and Youth Net and Counselling YONECO among others.

### 4.5 PaMawa coverage

The PaMawa programme aimed at stimulating demand for, and utilization of, climate change adaptation activities and family planning services by developing well-informed integrated

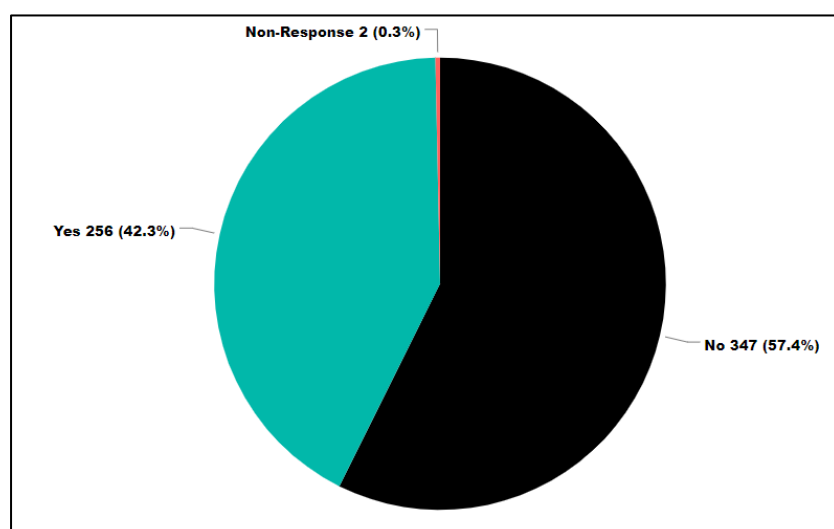
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messages on these two technical areas. Key integrated messages on climate change resiliency and population dynamics reached the youth through SRH and climate change adaptation trainings, community sensitisations, radio programmes, IEC materials, trainings, Interpersonal Communication Agents (IPCA) facilitation, road shows and interface meetings.

### 4.5.1 Awareness of the PaMawa Programme

Youth were asked if they have ever heard about the PaMawa programme to get an indication of PaMawa coverage in the community. In general, 42.3% (N=605, 95%, CI 38.3-46.2) (Female 129 Male 127) of the youth have ever heard about the PaMawa programme, there is a slight difference of 5.3 percent compared to the 2017 result 37.0% (N=616, 95% CI 33.0 - 41.0) and is not significant (p=0.056)

**Figure 4: Percentage of Youth Who Have Ever Heard About the PaMawa Programme (N=605)**



Comparing across the age groups and districts, **Table 4** shows the distribution of the PaMawa programme awareness by age group and district.

**Table 4: Percentage of Youth Who Have Ever Heard about the PaMawa Programme by Age Group and District (n=256)**

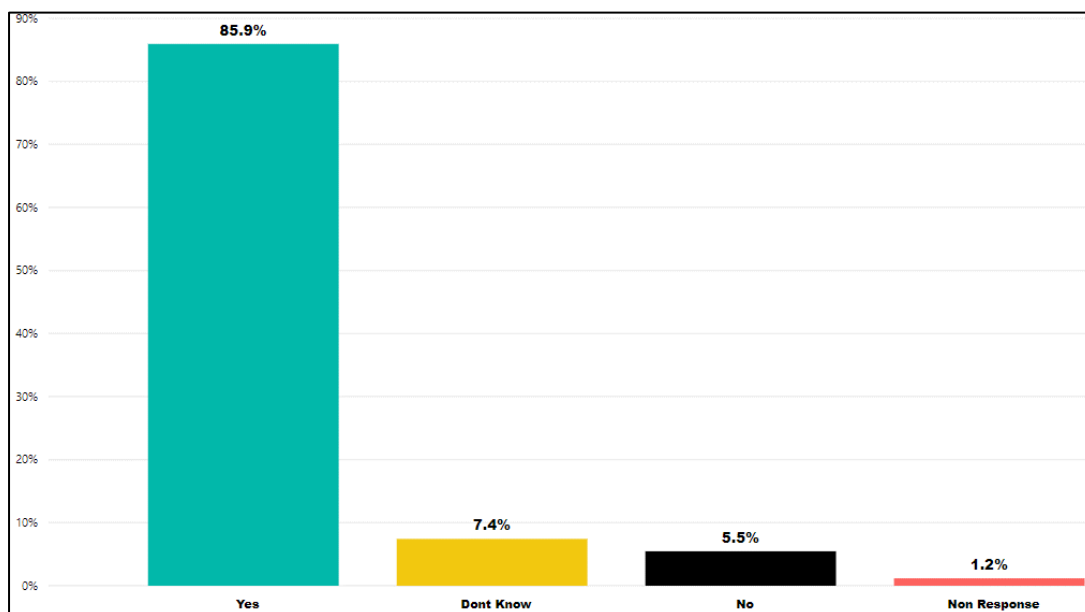
Age Group	Balaka	Machinga	Mangochi	Total (Age Group)
10-14	25%	24%	24%	24%
15-24	38%	34%	36%	36%
25-35	37%	42%	40%	40%
<b>Total (District)</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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### 4.6 Perceived Relevance of the PaMawa Programme

The study also assessed the youth's perception on the PaMawa programme by asking the youth if they thought the PaMawa programme is relevant to them. The question was asked to 256 youth who earlier indicated that they have ever heard about the PaMawa programme. The majority of the youth 85.9% (n=256, 95% CI (81.9-89.9) responded that the PaMawa programme is relevant while 7.4 percent indicated that they do not know, and 5 percent felt the PaMawa programme is not personally relevant to them and the rest 1.2 % gave no response (**Figure 5**). Compared to 2017 results (79.4 %, n=228, 95% CI (75.3-83.4) the difference is 6.5% and is significant (p=0.021)

**Figure 5: Is the PaMawa Programme Relevant to You? (n=256)**



### 4.7 PaMawa Programme Trainings

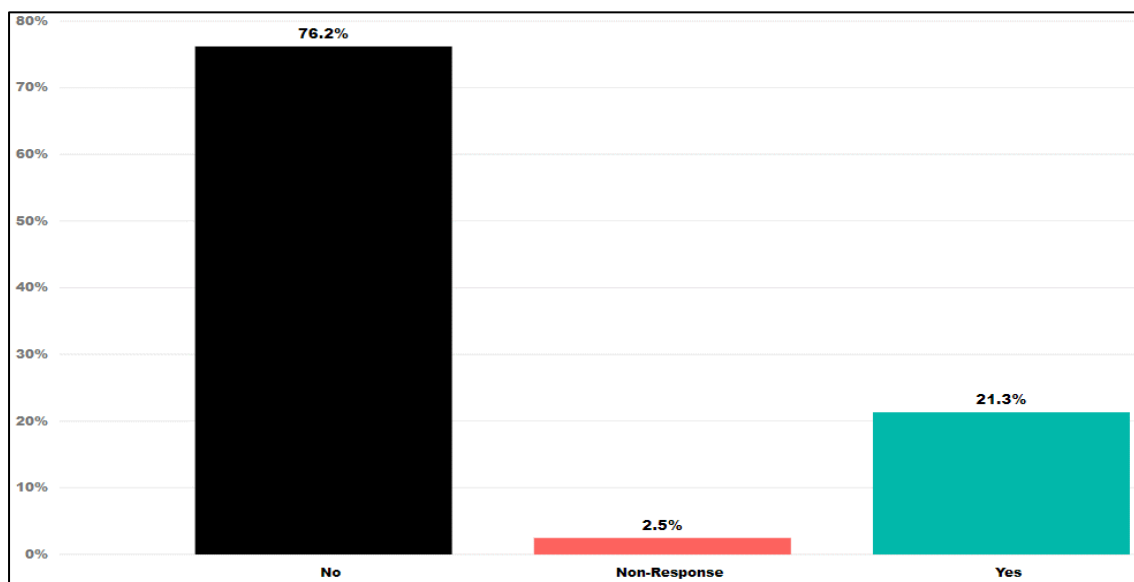
The PaMawa programme was raising awareness and knowledge on the connection between climate change, environmental and agricultural practices, and population dynamics, as well as generating informed demand for CCA activities and the use of FP through training, interface meetings, dialogues and open day events.

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### 4.7.1 CCA Trainings

Since the start of the programme some youth club members have been trained in different CCA interventions like; growing of drought and/or flood-tolerant crop varieties, adoption of crop diversification, engagement in income generating activities (e.g. participation in Village Savings and Loan schemes), adopting use of low carbon technologies (e.g. micro solar, energy efficient stoves), good post-harvest handling practices and promotion of natural resource based enterprises (e.g. bee keeping, fruit juice making, mat making, basket weaving, fruit tree grafting). Youth were asked if they have ever been trained in any CCA intervention through the PaMawa programme. The interventions were called out to the youth to help them remember. Figure 6 shows that 21.3% (N=605, 95% CI (17.3-25.3), 70 Females and 59 Males. As compared to 2017 results, 14.3% (N= 616, 95% CI (10.3-18.3) youths were trained in CCA interventions, the difference of 7% is significant  $p=0.013$ . See Table 5 for comparison by age group and districts.

**Figure 6: Percentage of Youth Who Have Ever Been Trained in CCA Through PaMawa (N=605)**





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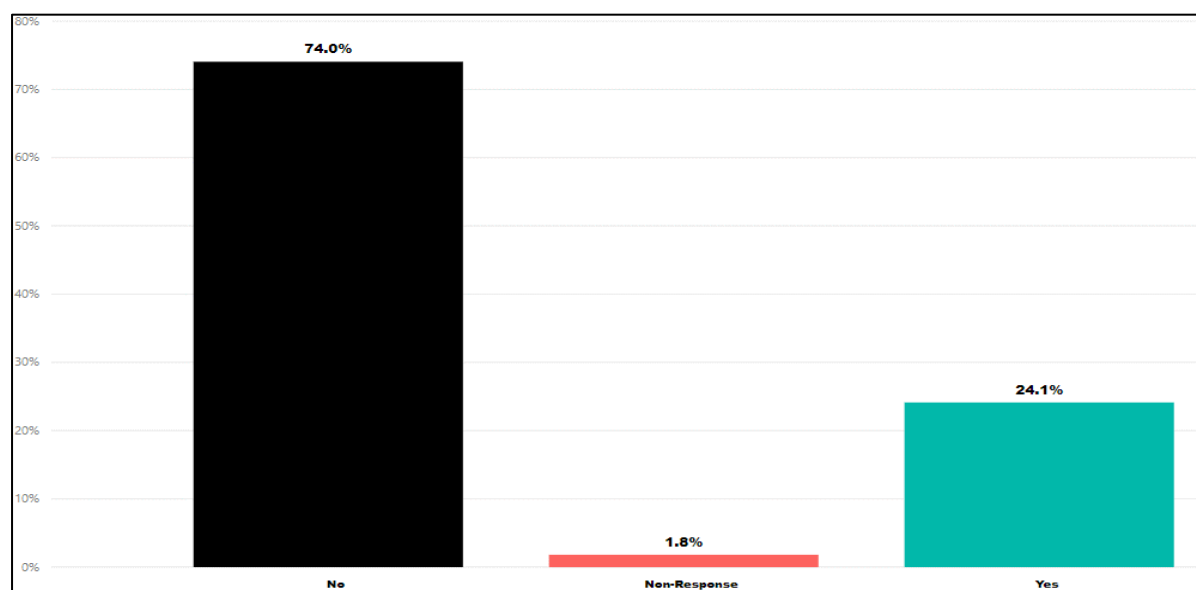
**Table 5: Percentage of Youth Who Have Ever Been Trained in CCA Through PaMawa by Age Group and District (n=88)**

Age Group	Balaka	Machinga	Mangochi	Total (Age Group)
10-14	0%	9.1%	2.3%	11.4%
15-24	5.7%	30.7%	21.6%	57.9%
25-35	5.7%	15.9%	9.1%	30.7%
<b>Total (District)</b>	<b>11.4%</b>	<b>55.7%</b>	<b>32.9%</b>	<b>100%</b>

### 4.7.2 SRH Trainings

PaMawa trained the youth on modern family planning methods, SRH services, leadership and facilitation skills under the Youth Alert radio listening club initiative. In addition, the youth were also linked to youth friendly health services, Health Surveillance Assistants (HSAs) and Community Based Distribution Agents (CBDAs). **Figure 7** shows that 24.1 % (N=605, 95% CI (20.1-28.1), of the youth have ever been trained in SRH/FP through the PaMawa programme (77 Females and 69 males). As compared to 2017 results, 12.1% (N= 616, 95% CI (8.1-16.1) youths were trained in CCA interventions. The difference of 12% is significant  $p=0.00$ . See Table 6 to compare the distribution by age and district.

**Figure 7: Percentage of Youth Who Have Ever Been Trained on PaMawa SRH/FP (N=605)**





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**Table 6: Percentage of Youth Trained in SRH/FP by Age Group and District**

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Balaka</i>	<i>Machinga</i>	<i>Mangochi</i>	<i>Total (Age Group)</i>
10-14	6.2 %	9.6%	10.9%	26.7%
15-24	12.3%	14.4%	17.1%	43.8%
25-35	1.4%	12.3%	15.8%	29.5%
<i>Total (District)</i>	19.9%	36.3%	43.8%	<b>100%</b>

### 4.8 Access to CCA and SRH/FP Services

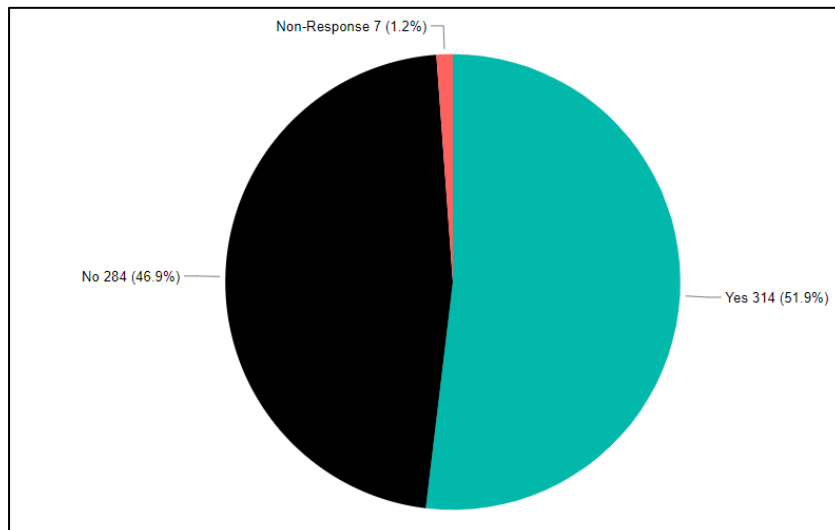
Knowing where to get CCA and SRH/FP services is crucial to enabling youth to adopt CCA strategies and family planning methods. Youth were asked if they knew where to access CCA and SRH/FP services in their community and whether they had accessed such services in the past three months.

#### 4.8.1 Knowing Where to Access CCA Services

In the districts, the youth access CCA and SRH/FP services through relevant government ministries located within the districts or through extension workers. CCA services offered under government extension services include assistance with growing of drought and/or flood-tolerant crop varieties, adoption of crop diversification, teaching skills in income generating activities (e.g. participation in Village Savings and Loan schemes), production of energy efficient stoves, skills in good post-harvest handling practices and promotion of natural resource-based enterprises (e.g. bee keeping, mushroom production, fruit juice making, mat making, basket weaving, fruit tree grafting). Related to CCA services, youth were asked if they knew where to access CCA services in their area. Error! Reference source not found. shows that 51.9 % (N=605, 95% CI (47.9-55.9)), percent knew where to access CCA services in their location compared to 42.9% (N=616, 95% CI (38.9-46.9)), from the last assessment, the difference of 9% and is significant (p value =0.002)

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**Figure 8: Percentage of Youth Who Know Where to Access CCA Services in Their Area (N=605)**



Among the youth who knew where to get CCA services (n=314) 51.9 percent were females and 48.1 percent were males.

**Table 7: Percentage of youth who knew where to access CCA Services by age group and district**

Age Group	Balaka	Machinga	Mangochi	Total (Age Group)
10-14	6.0 %	8.0%	10.5%	24.5%
15-24	10.5%	12.4%	19.8%	42.7%
25-35	5.4%	13.4%	14.0%	32.8%
Total (District)	21.9%	33.8%	44.3%	100%

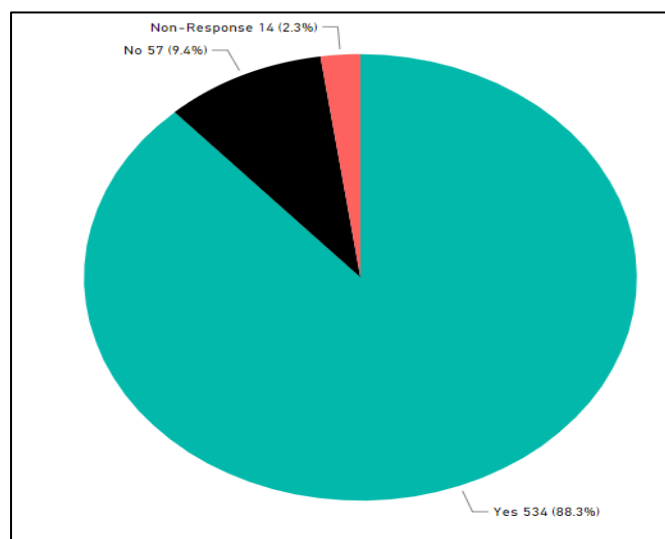
### 4.8.2 Knowing Where to Access SRH/FP Services

The youth were asked if they knew where to access services like sexual and reproductive health information, sexually transmitted infections information (including HIV prevention), testing and counselling services, sexual abuse counselling, Long Acting and Reversible FP Methods. Most of the youth see Figure 8, 88.3 % (N=605, 95% CI (84.3-92.3), knew where to access SRH/FP services in their areas. Compared to 2017 assessment 83.4 % (N=616, CI (79.4-87.4) and the results are not significant  $p=0.08$ . In the districts, the youth can access SRH/FP services from their nearest health centres, Community Based Distribution Agents (CBDA), Health Surveillance Assistants (HSAs), Youth CBDAs or any private facilities. More females (54

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percent) than males (46 percent) knew where to access SRH/FP services, see Table 8 for the percentage of youth who knew where to access SRH Services by age group and district.

**Figure 9: Percentage of Youth Who Knew Where to Access SRH/FP Services in Their Area (N=605)**



**Table 8: Percentage of youth who knew where to access SRH Services by age group and district**

Age Group	Balaka	Machinga	Mangochi	Total (Age Group)
10-14	3.5 %	6.4%	9.2%	19.1%
15-24	8.1%	11.0%	18.5%	37.6%
25-35	8.4%	13.7%	21.2%	43.3%
Total (District)	20.0%	31.1%	48.9%	100%

### 4.9 Youth Accessing CCA and SRH/FP Services

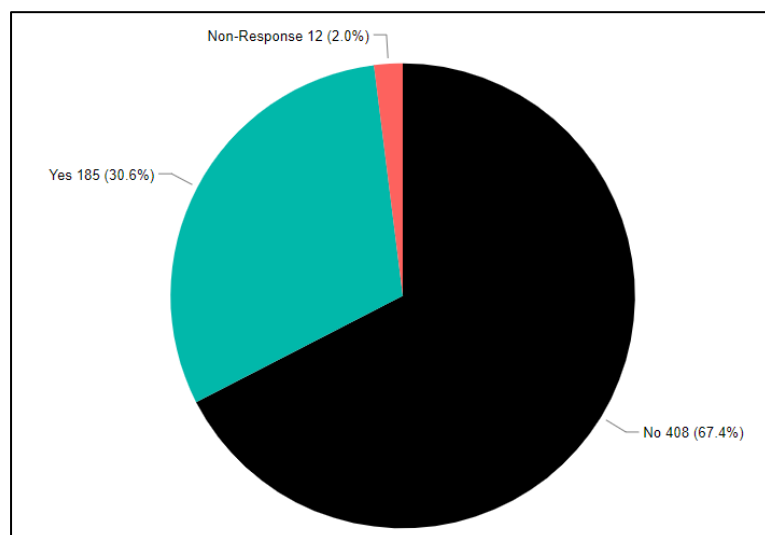
In terms of behaviour change, being aware of where to access SRH/FP and CCA services does not guarantee that these services will be used in practice. Youth were asked if they had accessed any CCA service in the past three months. CCA services were called out to the respondents to help them remember.

#### 4.9.1 Youth Accessing CCA Services

Youth were asked if they had accessed CCA services within the past three months, 30.6% (N=605, 95% CI (26.6-34.6), indicated yes (**Figure 10**). This is an improvement from last assessment results of 13.8% (N=616, CI (9.8-17.8). The 16.8 % difference is significant  $p=0.00$

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**Figure 10: Percentage of Youth Who Have Accessed CCA Services in the Past Three Months (N=605)**



Out of the 31 percent (n=185) that reported to have accessed CCA services 58 percent were female and 42 percent were males.

**Table 9: Percentage of youth have accessed CCA Services by age group and district**

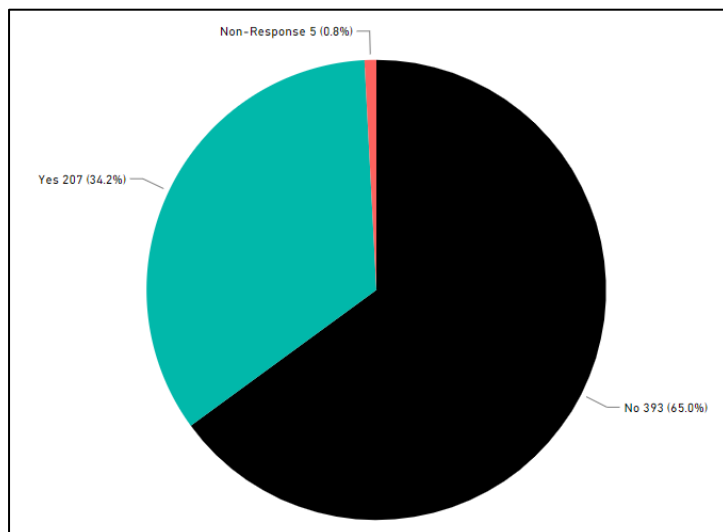
Age Group	Balaka	Machinga	Mangochi	Total (Age Group)
10-14	6.5 %	7.6%	13.0%	27.1%
15-24	7.6%	12.4%	15.7%	35.7%
25-35	8.1%	15.1%	14.0%	37.2%
Total (District)	22.2%	35.1%	42.7%	100%

### 3.5.1 Youth Accessing SRH/FP Services

Unlike CCA services, slightly higher percentage had ever accessed SRH/FP services in the last three months about 34.2% (N=605, 95% CI (84.3-92.3), see **Figure 11**. Compared to 2017 assessment, 27.1% (N=605, 95% CI (30.2,38.2) the difference 7.1 is significant p=0.012

## Pamawa ndi a Chinyamata (PaMawa)

**Figure 11: Percentage of Youth Who Had Accessed SRH/FP Services in the Past Three Months (N=605)**



Comparing male and female (n=207), there were slightly more female (51 percent) than male (49 percent). See Table 10 to compare access by age groups and districts.

**Table 10: Percentage of youth who have accessed SRH Services by age group and district**

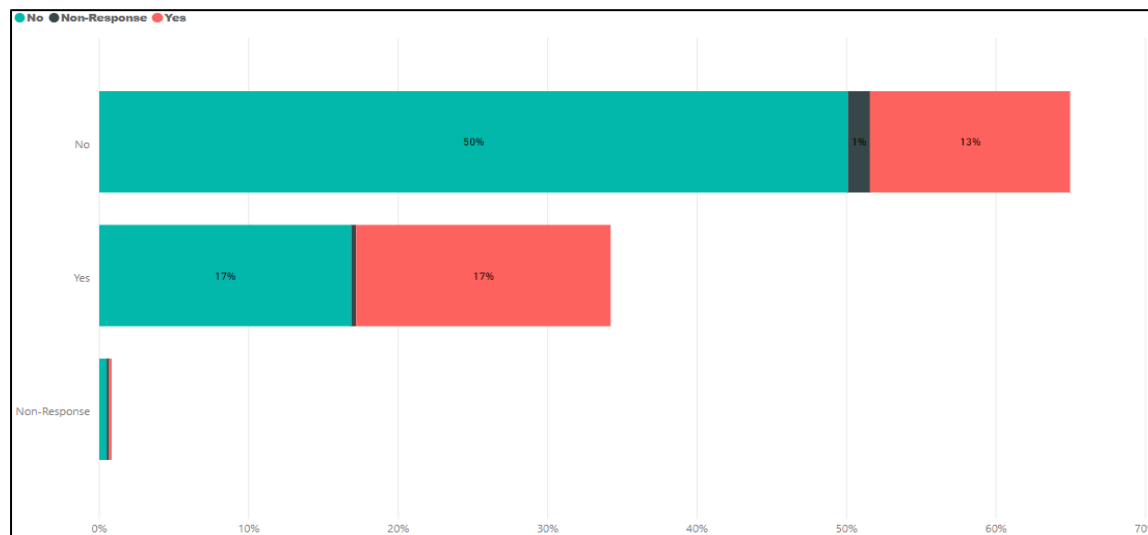
Age Group	Balaka	Machinga	Mangochi	Total (Age Group)
10-14	6.5 %	7.6%	13.0%	27.1%
15-24	7.6%	12.4%	15.7%	35.7%
25-35	8.1%	15.1%	14.0%	37.2%
Total (District)	22.2%	35.1%	42.7%	100%

### 4.9.2 Youth Accessing CCA and SRH/FP Services

To come up with this result, all youth who indicated to have accessed CCA services and SRH/FP were considered, 17 % (N=605, 95% CI (13.0-20.0), percent had accessed both CCA and SRH/FP services. This is also a great improvement from the last assessment, where only 6 percent accessed both services.

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**Figure 12: Percentage of Youth Who Have Accessed SRH /FP and CCA Services in the Past Three Months (N=605)**



Of those that reported to have accessed both CCA and SRH/FP services, 42 percent were female and 58 percent males. Table 11

**Table 11: Percentage of youth have accessed SRH Services by age group and district**

Age Group	Balaka	Machinga	Mangochi	Total (Age Group)
10-14	3.9%	2.9%	7.8%	14.6%
15-24	10.7%	12.6%	17.5%	40.8%
25-35	5.8%	19.4%	19.4%	44.6%
Total (District)	20.4%	34.9%	44.7%	100%

### 4.10 PaMawa Message Recall

The PaMawa programme was using a mix of communication channels to reinforce key messages and take advantage of economies of scale by creating synergies between mass media, community events, skills building, demonstration events and interpersonal communication (IPC). Messages recall was grouped into three categories according to the content of the message, CCA messages, SRH /FP message, and integrated SRH/FP and CCA messages.

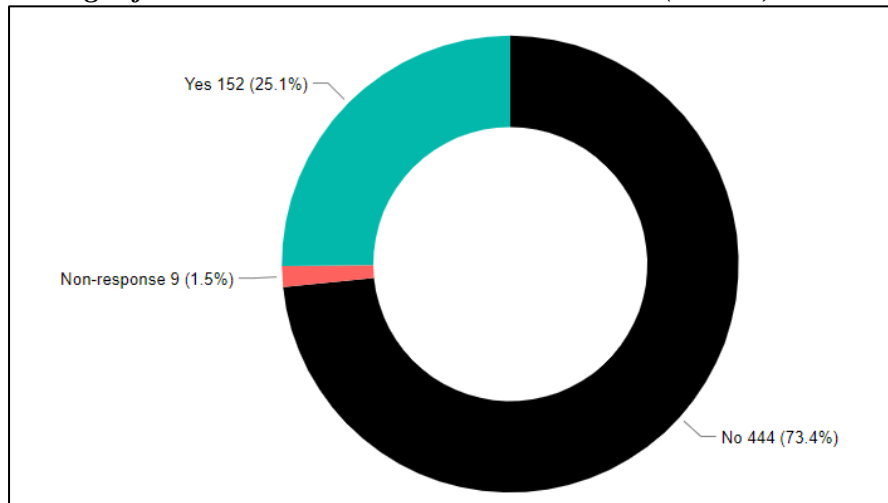
#### 4.10.1 CCA Message Recall

The youth were asked if they could recall seeing or hearing PaMawa CCA messages from various communication channels.



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**Figure 13: Percentage of Youth Who recall seeing or hearing any PaMawa CCA message messages from various communication channels. (N=605)**



Of the youth interviewed, 25.1 % (N=605, 95% CI (21.1-29.1), were able to recall seeing or hearing any PaMawa CCA message messages from various communication channels compared to 22.2% (N=605, 95% CI (18.2-26.1),  $p=0.294$  in 2017. The difference is not significant.

Comparing CCA message recall according to gender, more males (51 percent) than women (49 percent) recalled hearing or seeing CCA message in the past three months. See Table 12: Percentage of youth who recalled CCA messages by age group and district

**Table 12: Percentage of youth who recalled CCA messages by age group and district (N:605)**

Age Group	Balaka	Machinga	Mangochi	Total (Age Group)
10-14	3.9%	7.9%	11.8%	23.6%
15-24	6.6%	13.8%	17.1%	37.5%
25-35	7.9%	13.1%	11.8%	32.8%
Total (District)	18.4%	34.8%	46.7%	100%

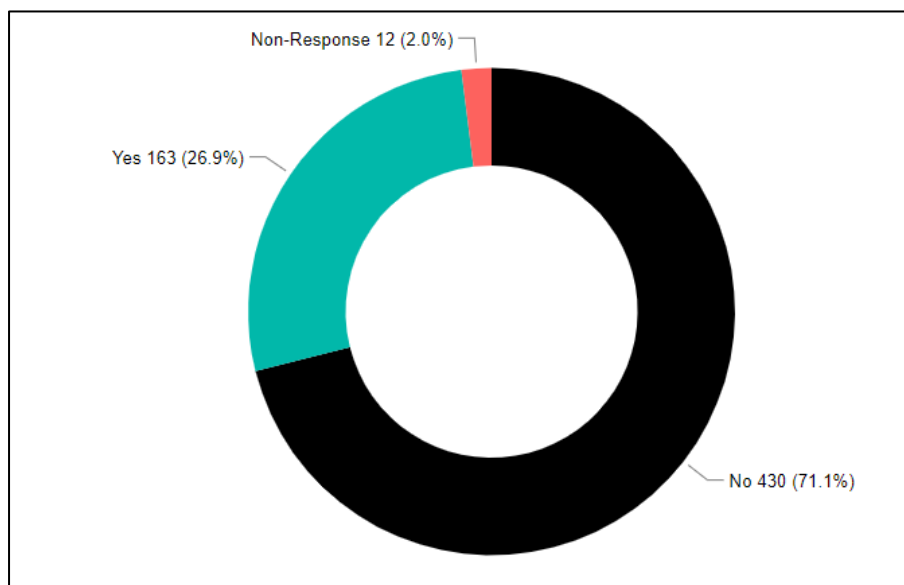
### SRH /FP Message Recall

The youth were asked if they could recall any SRH/FP messages from various communication channels in the last three months. **Figure 14**, shows that 26.9 % (N=605, 95% CI (22.9-30.9), recalled seeing or hearing SRH/FP messages. There is a slight improvement from the previous

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assessment results of 2017, 22.1% (N=616, 95% CI (18.4-26.1),  $p=0.085$  the difference is not significant

**Figure 14: Percentage of Youth Who Recall Seeing or Hearing any PaMawa SRH/FP Message from the Various Communication Channels in the Past 3 Months (N=605)**



To compare the distribution of SRH/FP message recall by age and district See Table 1  
Percentage of youth who recalled CCA messages by age group and district

**Table 13: Percentage of youth who recall seeing or hearing any PaMawa SRH/FP message from the various communication channels in the past 3 months**

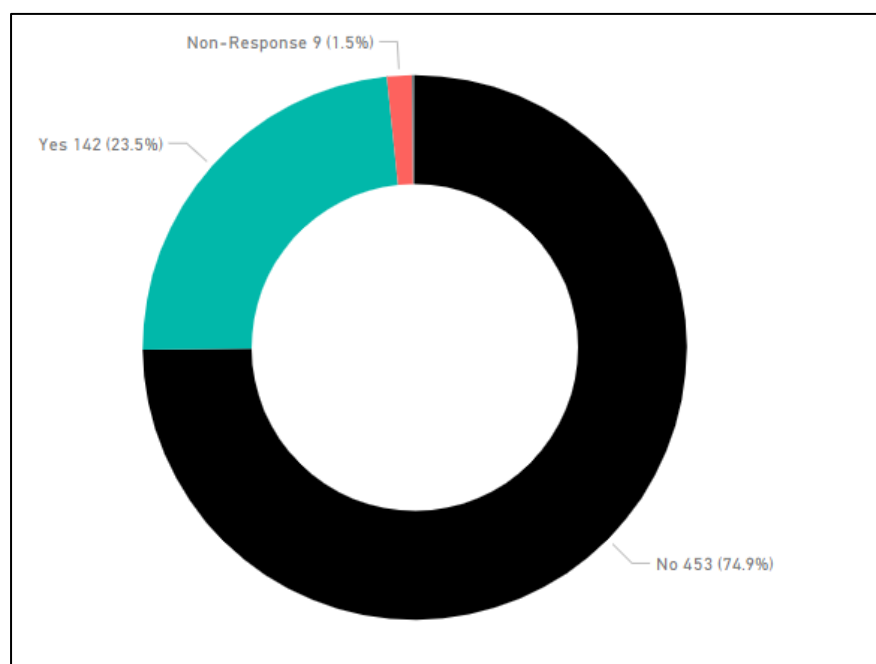
Age Group	Balaka	Machinga	Mangochi	Total (Age Group)
10-14	2.4%	8.0%	10.4%	20.8%
15-24	5.5%	14.1%	17.8%	37.4%
25-35	7.4%	14.7%	19.6%	41.7%
Total (District)	15.3%	36.8%	47.8%	100%

### 4.10.2 Integrated CCA and SRH/FP Message Recall

The youth were also asked if they could recall seeing or hearing any that integrated CCA and SRH/FP PaMawa messages from various communication channels. **Figure 15** shows that 23.5% (N=605, 95% CI (19.5-27.5), of the youth recalled having seen or heard integrated CCA and SRH/FP PaMawa messages. As compared to 2017, the percentage was lower 20.6% (N=616, 95% CI (16.6-24.6)  $p=0.294$ , the difference is not significant.

## Pamawa ndi a Chinyamata (PaMawa)

**Figure 15: Percentage of Youth Recalling Hearing or Seeing Integrated PaMawa Messages from Various Communication Channels in the Last Three Months (N=605)**



**Table 14: Percentage of youth who recall seeing or hearing any integrated PaMawa SRH/FP and CCA message from the various communication channels in the past 3 months**

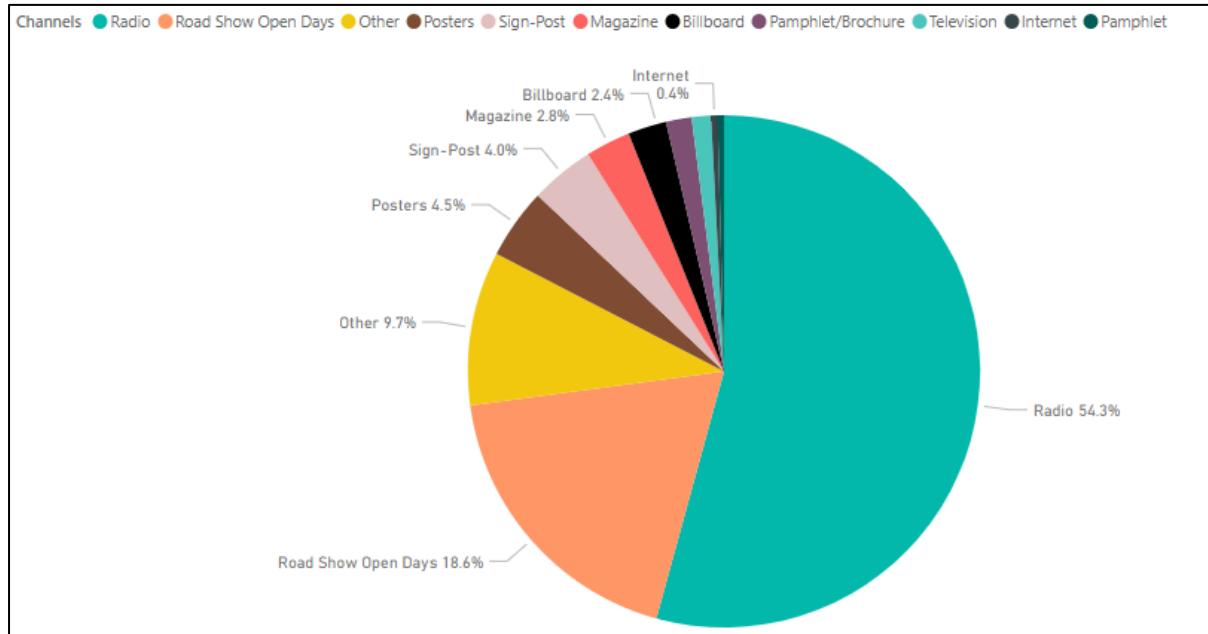
Age Group	Balaka	Machinga	Mangochi	Total (Age Group)
10-14	2.8%	9.9%	16.2%	28.9%
15-24	7.0%	13.4%	18.3%	38.7%
25-35	4.2%	7.7%	20.4%	32.4%
Total (District)	14.1%	31.0%	54.9%	100.0%

### 4.10.3 Channels for communication

Youth who recalled hearing or seeing any PaMawa messages in **Figure 13** were asked to indicate sources of information for the messages they have seen or heard. Fifty-four percent of youth reported to have heard about PaMawa through the radio, seconded by the roadshows (19 percent), other means was 10 percent and the rest was through other forms which included internet, pamphlets, trainings, CLA, school debates and school quizzes.

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**Figure 16: Source of Information for PaMawa Messages**

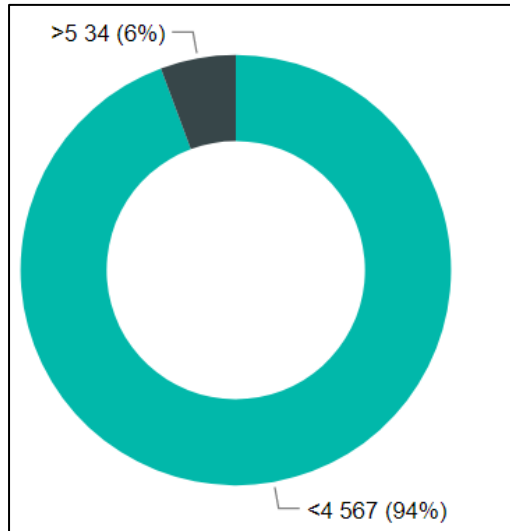


### 4.11 Youth Perceptions on the desired number of children

To determine how likely, the youth would adopt family planning methods in future, the youth were asked the number of children they would like to have in future. Figure 17 shows the desired number of children, the majority (94 percent) would like to have less than four children, 6 percent would like to have at least five children.

## Pamawa ndi a Chinyamata (PaMawa)

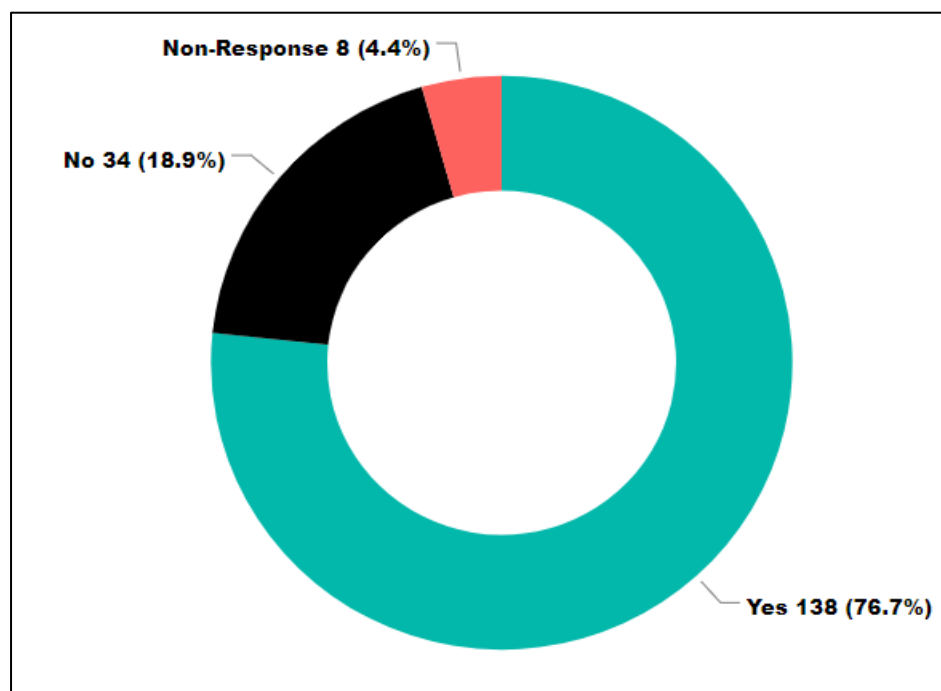
**Figure 17: Desired Number of Children Among the Youth (N=605)**



In addition, youth were asked if the messages or trainings have ever had an influence in their decision-making process: Majority of the youth, 77 percent, indicated that they have been influenced in one way or the other. **Figure 18** shows how the youth responded to that question and how they think PaMawa has influenced them. Table 6 below shows some of the comments from the youth to back up their responses about how PaMawa has influenced them.

## Pamawa ndi a Chinyamata (PaMawa)

**Figure 18: How has PaMawa messages and trainings influenced you in your decision making (N=146)**



**Table 15: Comments on how the youth think PaMawa has influenced them**

The youth were asked to comment on how they think PaMawa messages and training have influenced how they live. The comments in the box give some of the responses from the youth.

**Table 16: Comments on how PaMawa messages have influenced the youth**

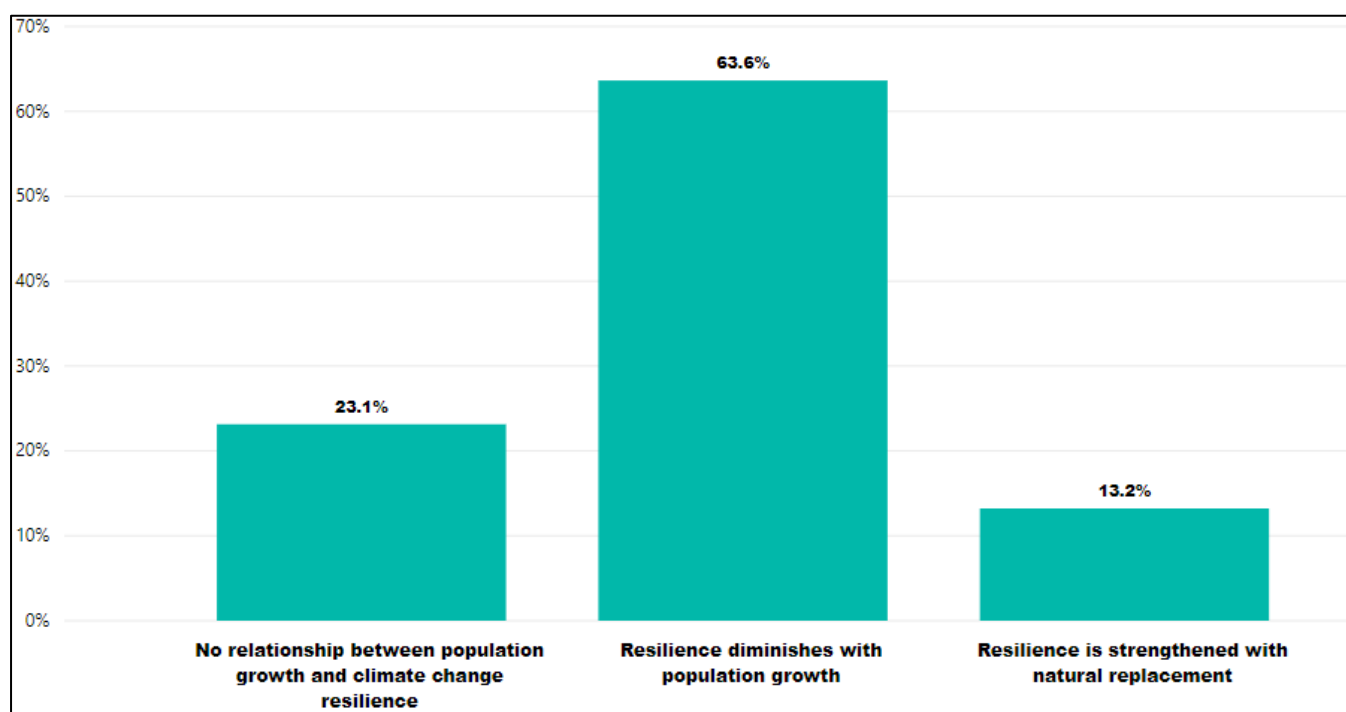
<b>How has PaMawa messages and trainings</b>
R1: With the knowledge, I have now I am able to protect myself from Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD)
R2: I am now able to practice irrigation farming
R 3: As a young man I am now able to support my family though small-scale business
R4: I have known about of family planning methods and I can access the services without any problem
R5: I can now take part in disseminating family planning message
R6: I take part in taking care of the environment in our community
R7: I used to think that I will have seven children when I grow now I think three children is a reasonable number
R8: It has helped me to make informed choices mostly on the number of children I want to have
R9: It has encouraged me to use my skills
R10: It has helped me to spread messages and change others

## Pamawa ndi a Chinyamata (PaMawa)

### 4.12 Youth's perception on the linkage between population growth and climate change

The youth were asked to choose one option from the following statements; (a) resilience is strengthened with natural replacement, (b) there is no relationship between population growth and climate change resilience and (c) Resilience diminishes with population growth. The results were as follows:

**Figure 19: Youth perception on climate change resilience and population growth (N=605)**



PaMawa also conducted FGDs with youth club members and non-members to get their understanding on the linkage between population growth and climate change and the PaMawa programme, and to evaluate the PaMawa programme implementation.

The youth were asked if there is any link between population growth and climate change. They clearly understood the relationship between the two. In their responses they indicated that population growth has positively contributed to climate change. One participant had this to say, “...People are cutting down or destroying forests for fuel (firewood), charcoal and establishment of new gardens to increase crop production. Shortage of rainfall and drying of rivers due to deforestation are the effects of climate change and population growth...” (author’s





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translation from Chichewa) Female participant, Sitola village, TA Sitola, Machinga. It was noted that climate change and population matters are discussed during youth club meetings, community meetings mainly addressed by community leaders, churches or mosques and schools. The youth agreed that it is easier to discuss climate change matters than it is to discuss family planning. Even though community members are advised to protect the environment and use modern family planning methods, some of the efforts are hampered by cultural beliefs e.g. discussing issues concerning family planning among the youth is taboo in most communities and the misconception that contraceptives cause men to be weak in bed and that women may fail to conceive if they use contraceptives are some of the barriers which are hindering the youth to engage fully in family planning.

The youth reported that hardworking, following modern farming techniques, use of modern family planning methods and adequate food makes the household resilient. All the respondents agreed that family size matters in the ability of a household to respond to and deal with the adverse effects of climate change because small families are manageable in terms of food, school fees and household needs. It was reported that because of persistent hunger and shortage of land many families have resorted to having smaller families.

### **Programme evaluation**

The PaMawa programme introduced several interventions to youth clubs as a way of engaging the youth to adopt positive behaviours with regards to SRH/FP and climate change adaptation. Some youth clubs were trained in irrigation farming, VSL, bee keeping, afforestation, business management and sustainable agriculture. Apart from the trainings, PaMawa facilitated small group discussions, interface meetings, debates, school quizzes and radio listening sessions to share SRH/FP and climate change messages. PaMawa also supported clubs with seeds, polythene tubes, water canes, vegetable seeds, treadle pumps and other start up materials for bee keeping and cook stove production.

#### **4.11 The PaMawa Programme Evaluation**

FGD participants were asked some questions on relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the programme to assess performance.



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## Pamawa ndi a Chinyamata (PaMawa)

- i. ***Was the programme relevant?*** There was a general feeling among the youth that the programme was indeed established to deal and provide solutions to the effects of climate change and population growth. Among other things, participants stated that through PaMawa they have been encouraged to participate in activities to help them cope and adapt to the effects that come because of climate change, sexual reproductive health and family planning issues and economic empowerment e.g. village savings and loans groups. Establishment of radio listening clubs, technical support through trainings and provision of materials e.g. treadle pumps, vegetable and tree seeds has also equipped the youth with knowledge and skills on how to adapt to the effects of climate change and population growth.
- ii. ***Was the programme effective?*** The programme was noted to be effective by providing condoms and SRH messages that have positively helped in the reduction of early pregnancies. The youth reported that their mind set had completely changed through training provided by the programme. It was noted that the youths' economic status has improved because others have started participating in VSLs (*Bank Nkhonde*), establishment of small-scale irrigation sites and businesses. It was noted that the trainings, message dissemination and provision of resources like treadle pumps, water canes, sweet potato vines, vegetable and tree seeds and polythene tubes have contributed largely to this change.
- iii. ***Was there any impact?*** PaMawa was reaching out to youth clubs and in-school youth with messages on SRH/FP and climate change. From the discussions it was noted that the youth have been empowered to raise awareness on the effects of climate change and how to deal with them. This was reflected in the activities that the youth clubs are engaged in, for example when asked for the actual activities most of them indicated that they are doing small scale farming, small businesses and are members of VSL groups. In terms of coping mechanisms on how they are going to ensure that they are resilient to the effects of climate change most of them mentioned having a small family size as a solution.
- iv. ***Was the PaMawa programme sustainable?*** PaMawa provided trainings and other resources to the youth, however, some of the members think it will be difficult for them to reach out to other non-PaMawa youth clubs due to lack of resources. *“We wanted to engage our fellow youth in our community who are not in PaMawa youth clubs in the activities*



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*that we are undertaking for example using condoms, but our club cannot source condoms on their own since we used to receive these products from PaMawa. The health facility does not give us enough condoms,”* said youth club member in TA Kapoloma, Machinga (author’s translation from Chichewa). On another note, the participants indicated that PaMawa youth clubs would continue with the activities even if the programme phases out. *“Although PaMawa is leaving, as a club we will strive to continue with the activities that we have been trained in to better our lives. We already have our starter kits, so it will not be a big problem to continue. For example, if we grow crops we will sell them and invest more in farming and small businesses,”* (author’s translation from Chichewa) said club leader in TA Chowe, Mangochi

### 4 Limitation of the assessment

- The design of the questionnaire was limited to recall of three months prior to the assessment. Some youth might have accessed equally important CCA or SRH/FP services that would signify a positive behaviour change but was missed in this assessment.
- The results might have been negatively affected because the programme was prematurely closed, hence all planned activities were derailed to achieve the intended impact.
- Balaka was consistently low in all the indicators again this year. Possible reason could be low turn up of Interpersonal communication assistants (IPCAs). And the few IPCAs that were available did not work for a long period time due to an administrative issue.



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## Pamawa ndi a Chinyamata (PaMawa)

### 5 Discussion and Conclusion

According to the findings, key indicators are below the target but on track. Performance of percentage audience who recall hearing or seeing PaMawa messages has gone down for SRH/FP messages from 88 percent in 2017 to 68 percent in 2018 and for integrated messages (CCA and SRH/FP) from 84 percent to 58 percent. This result was expected, considering that PaMawa halted some of its activities like dissemination of messages through road shows, open day events and display of billboards. Roadshows and open day events are the main source of information in as far as message dissemination is concerned.

Percentage of youth accessing SRH/FP and CCA services has increased from 17 percent to 170 percent, this is a great achievement. This implies that youth are adopting positive behaviours by adopting family planning methods and engaging in climate change interventions. The referral system has encouraged more youth to reach out to extension workers for climate change adaptation strategies. Previously, the youth were only using referral slips to access SRH/FP services at a youth friendly health service centre.

No major changes were expected on the percentage of youth affiliated to PaMawa youth clubs because membership is restricted to 20-30 people per youth club. However, it has been noted that membership for the age group 10-14 has increased from 6 percent to 28 percent. This is a good indication, as it implies that young children are exposed to SRH/FP and CCA information at an early age hence are more likely to make informed decisions in future.

It was interesting to note that the youth reported that PaMawa messages or trainings have influenced their decision in one way or the other. This includes decisions to have small family size and their engagement of income generating activities through climate adaptation strategies like farming, irrigation. This is reflected on their responses on the number of desired children, a bigger proportion (94 percent) indicated that they would like to have maximum of four children. Again, during focus group discussions with youth club members similar sentiments were observed. Youth club members mentioned trainings on various interventions like,



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irrigation, raising of seedlings, VSL and energy stove production as one of PaMawa programme achievements.

There were no major gender differences in the results. In general, the youth group 15-24 is more involved in terms of participating in youth clubs and being aware of PaMawa programmes. In the last assessment the younger group (10-14) consistently had lower percentages in awareness of PaMawa programme, knowing where to access CCA and SRH/FP services, there has been a considerable improvement in this age group. It is more likely that the introduction of quiz, debates and interface meetings in school, has helped to educate learners about and support their climate change, CCA activities, and Sexual Reproductive Health.

Balaka was consistently low in all the indicators again this year. Possible reason could be low turn up of Interpersonal communication assistant (IPCAs). And the few IPCAs that were available stayed for long period time without working because of administrative issue.

Evidence from the outcome indicator results show that PaMawa programme is on track in raising awareness on the importance adopting positive CCA and SRH/FP behaviours among the youth. Since PaMawa funding has been pulled out, the Department of Youth needs to continue supporting the youth clubs to ensure continuity.



## Pamawa ndi a Chinyamata (PaMawa)

### Annexes

#### *Annex 1: List of Villages Sampled*

Mangochi (15 villages)		Machinga (10 villages)		Balaka (6 villages)	
Jalasi	Sumaili	Chikwewo	Maniya	Chanthunya	Chimpakati
Jalasi	Iba	Ngokwe	Ngadu	Sawali	Chimkwakwa
Lulanga	Lulanga	Liwonde	Mwikala	Msamala	Chiendausiku
Chimwala	Ngatala	Nchinguza	Nchinguza	Kalembo	Mkweta
Chowe	Misolo	Kawinga	Kampasuka	Amidu	Magombo
Katuli	Salule	Mlomba	Mapata	Nkaya	Zidyana
Lulanga	Kalembo	Sale	Nkowa	Phalula (FGD)	Phalula
Jalasi	Mponela	Nkoola	Mitusi	Toleza (FGD)	Mlandula
Makanjira	Chipanga	Nkula	Chinkwezule		
Bwananyambi	Chilawi	Kapoloma	Saidi (FGD)		
Namabvi	Chilimba	Sitola	Sitola (FGD)		
Nankumba	Simon				
Nankumba	Mbojola				
Nankumba	Chisambanopa				
Mponda	Mchisa				
Chowe	M'balula (FGD)				
Chimwala	Chitangala (FGD)				

## Pamawa ndi a Chinyamata (PaMawa)

### Annex 2: Assessment Work Plan

<b>MACHINGA WORKPLAN (4th - 6th August 2018)</b>		
<b>TA</b>	<b>Village</b>	
1 Chikweo	Maniya	Data collection
2 Ngokwe	Ng'andu	Data collection
3 Liwonde	Mwikala	Data collection
4 Nchinguza	Nchinguza	Data collection
5 Kawinga	Kumpasuka	Data collection
6 Mlomba	Mapata	Data collection
7 Sale	Nkowa	Data collection
8 Nkoola	Mitusi	Data collection
9 Nkula	Chinkwezule	Data collection
10 Kapoloma	Saidi	FGD
11 Sitola	Sitola	FGD
<b>MANGOCHI WORK PLAN (7th - 11th August)</b>		
12 Jalasi	Sumaili	Data collection
13 Jalasi	Iba	Data collection
14 Lulanga	Lulanga	Data collection
15 Chimwala	Ngatala	Data collection
16 Chowe	Misolo	Data collection
17 Katuli	Salule	Data collection
18 Lulanga	Kalembo	Data collection
19 Makanjira	Mponela	Data collection
20 Bwananyambi	Chipanga	Data collection
21 Namabvi	Chilawi	Data collection
22 Nankumba	Chilimba	Data collection
23 Nankumba	Simon	Data collection
24 Nankumba	Mbojola	Data collection
25 Mponda	Chisambanopa	Data collection
26 Mponda	Mchisa	Data collection
27 Chowe	M'balula	FGD
28 Chimwala	Chitangala	FGD
<b>BALAKA WORKPLAN (12th - 13th August)</b>		
29 Chanthunya	Chimpakati	Data collection





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30	Sawali	Chimkwakwa	Data collection
31	Msamala	Chiendausiku	Data collection
32	Kalembo	Mkweta	Data collection
33	Amidu	Magombo	Data collection
34	Nkaya	Zidyana	Data collection
35	Phalula	Phalula	FGD
36	Toleza	Mlandula	FGD



## Pamawa ndi a Chinyamata (PaMawa)

### *Annex 3: Questionnaire for Annual Assessment*

#### 2018 Annual Assessment Questionnaire

1. Date of interview \*
2. NOTE TO ENUMERATOR - Child respondents (aged under 18 years old) must give their assent to take part in the survey; a legal adult caregiver or guardian must also give permission for you to interview the child. The child must not be interviewed alone make sure that the child has either a parent/guardian or another adult present with them during the interview,
3. Thank you for letting me come and talk with you. My name is \_\_\_\_\_ and I am representing GOAL an NGO (show ID card). We are asking people and children in your community some questions so we can get information about one of our programmes - PaMawa. You have been chosen as one of the people that we are coming to talk with. I'm going to ask you some questions about you, and about what you know about climate change and reproductive health and the PaMawa programme. I should need about 45 minutes to talk with you. If you are ok and accept to talk with me you can choose to stop at any time or miss out any questions you do not want to answer. Your answers will be completely private; we will make sure anyone seeing the information can't recognise you.
4. Now I wish to ask if it's ok with you to go on and ask you a few questions.
5. Before we start the survey I need to know how old you are to make sure you are within the criteria for the survey. How old are you? \*
6. Child assent form: aged 10-15 years
7. Do you have any questions you want to ask about what I have just said? \*
  1. Yes
  2. No
8. Ask the child what their questions are and respond to the questions.
9. Do you understand why I would like to talk to you? \*
  1. Yes
  2. No
10. Re-explain to the child until they do understand
11. Do you understand that you do not have to answer any questions that you do not want to and that you can end our conversation at any time or if you feel uncomfortable? \*
  1. Yes
  2. No
12. Please re-explain to the child until they do understand
13. Is it OK with you if GOAL shares the information from this conversation with other organisations? The person would not be able to identify you. \*
  1. Yes
  2. No
14. Please explain to the child that the information will not be shared and used only by GOAL
15. Is it ok with you, if GOAL shares this information with local, regional and national authorities eg. District administration, ministry of health, etc, anyone reading it won't know who you are. \*
  1. Yes
  2. No
16. Please explain to the child that the information will not be shared and used only by GOAL
17. Are you willing to talk with us and share your experiences for this survey? \*
  1. Yes - assent is given
  2. No - end the survey
18. Ask the child to sign here \*
19. NOTE TO ENUMERATOR - Informed consent now needs to be obtained from the parent/guardian:
20. I would now like to ask you, as parent or guardian, a few questions relating to your child taking part in this survey and whether you agree for your child to take part.
21. Can you identify if your child is a citizen of the European Union or a resident in one of the member countries? \*
  1. Yes member of/resident in EU
  2. No not member of/resident in EU
22. As GOAL is an organisation with Head Quarters based in the EU, the information of any EU citizens from this interview could be audited to ensure that GOAL are protecting their rights to data privacy. If shared during an audit, the recipient would not be able to identify your child because all identifiable data would be removed.
23. As the parent or guardian of this child do you have any questions you would like to ask about the survey and your child taking part in it before we continue? \*



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1. Yes
2. No
24. NOTE TO ENUMERATOR - Respond to any questions the parent or guardian may have before continuing with the survey.
25. Are you, as the parent/guardian of this child, willing to give permission for this research team, including myself, to interview your child for this research? \*
  1. Yes – consent is given
  2. No - end the survey
26. The parent or child has not given consent for their child to be interviewed/data to be collected. Thank the parent and child for their time and end the interview.
27. Ask the parent/guardian to sign here \*
28. NOTE TO ENUMERATOR: If the child has given their assent and the parent/guardian their consent to the interview, make sure you as the interviewer reads and understands the following:
29. I have discussed the proposed research with this participant and witnessed the signature/thumb prints, and in my opinion, this participant understands the benefits, risks and alternatives (including non-participation) and is capable of freely consenting to participate in this research. By now continuing with the research I am agreeing to the above statement.
30. Child assent form: aged 16-17 years
31. Do you have any questions you want to ask about what I have just said? \*
  1. Yes
  2. No
32. Ask the child what their questions are and respond to the questions.
33. Do you understand why I would like to talk to you? \*
  1. Yes
  2. No
34. Re-explain to the child until they do understand
35. Do you understand that you do not have to answer any questions that you do not want to and that you can end our conversation at any time or if you feel uncomfortable? \*
  1. Yes
  2. No
36. Please re-explain to the child until they do understand
37. Is it OK with you if GOAL shares the information from this conversation with other organisations? The person would not be able to identify you. \*
  1. Yes
  2. No
38. Please explain to the child that the information will not be shared and used only by GOAL
39. Is it ok with you, if GOAL shares this information with local, regional and national authorities eg. District administration, ministry of health, etc, anyone reading it won't know who you are. \*
  1. Yes
  2. No
40. Please explain to the child that the information will not be shared and used only by GOAL
41. Are you a citizen of the European Union or a resident in one of the member countries? \*
  1. Yes member of/resident in EU
  2. No not member of/resident in EU
42. As GOAL is an organisation with Head Quarters based in the EU, the information of any EU citizens from this interview could be audited to ensure that GOAL are protecting their rights to data privacy. If shared during an audit, the recipient would not be able to identify your child because all identifiable data would be removed.
43. Are you willing to talk with us and share your experiences for this survey? \*
  1. Yes - assent is given
  2. No - end the survey
44. Ask the child to sign here \*
45. NOTE TO ENUMERATOR - Informed consent now needs to be obtained from the parent/guardian:
46. I would now like to ask you, as parent or guardian, a few questions relating to your child taking part in this survey and whether you agree for your child to take part.
47. As the parent or guardian of this child do you have any questions you would like to ask about the survey and your child taking part in it before we continue? \*
  1. Yes
  2. No
48. NOTE TO ENUMERATOR - Respond to any questions the parent or guardian may have before continuing with the survey.



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49. Are you, as the parent/guardian of this child, willing to give permission for this research team, including myself, to interview your child for this research? \*
  1. Yes – consent is given
  2. No - end the survey
50. The parent or child has not given consent for their child to be interviewed/data to be collected. Thank the parent and child for their time and end the interview.
51. Ask the parent/guardian to sign here \*
52. NOTE TO ENUMERATOR: If the child has given their assent and the parent/guardian their consent to the interview, make sure you as the interviewer reads and understands the following:
53. I have discussed the proposed research with this participant and witnessed the signature/thumb prints, and in my opinion, this participant understands the benefits, risks and alternatives (including non-participation) and is capable of freely consenting to participate in this research. By now continuing with the research I am agreeing to the above statement.
54. Adult consent form: aged 18 years and above
55. Do you have any questions you want to ask about what I have just said? \*
  1. Yes
  2. No
56. Ask the respondent what their questions are and respond to the questions.
57. Do you understand why I would like to talk to you? \*
  1. Yes
  2. No
58. Re-explain to the respondent until they do understand
59. Do you understand that you do not have to answer any questions that you do not want to and that you can end our conversation at any time or if you feel uncomfortable? \*
  1. Yes
  2. No
60. Please re-explain to the respondent until they do understand
61. Is it OK with you if GOAL shares the information from this conversation with other organisations? The person would not be able to identify you. \*
  1. Yes
  2. No
62. Please explain to the respondent that the information will not be shared and used only by GOAL
63. Is it ok with you, if GOAL shares this information with local, regional and national authorities eg. District administration, ministry of health, etc, anyone reading it won't know who you are. \*
  1. Yes
  2. No
64. Please explain to the respondent that the information will not be shared and used only by GOAL
65. Are you a citizen of the European Union or a resident in one of the member countries? \*
  1. Yes member of/resident in EU
  2. No not member of/resident in EU
66. As GOAL is an organisation with Head Quarters based in the EU, the information of any EU citizens from this interview could be audited to ensure that GOAL are protecting their rights to data privacy. If shared during an audit, the recipient would not be able to identify your child because all identifiable data would be removed.
67. Are you willing to talk with us and share your experiences for this survey? \*
  1. Yes - consent is given
  2. No - end the survey
68. Ask the respondent to sign here \*
69. The respondent has not given consent to be interviewed/data to be collected. Thank the respondent for their time and end the interview.
70. NOTE TO ENUMERATOR: If the child has given their assent and the parent/guardian their consent to the interview, make sure you as the interviewer reads and understands the following:
71. I have discussed the proposed research with this participant and witnessed the signature/thumb prints, and in my opinion, this participant understands the benefits, risks and alternatives (including non-participation) and is capable of freely consenting to participate in this research. By now continuing with the research I am agreeing to the above statement.
72. ENUMERATOR - confirm 'yes' that the consent is completed (you need to do this to move on with the survey - no need to read this question to the respondent). \*
  1. Yes
73. \*\*Basic Information\*\*
74. District \*



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## Pamawa ndi a Chinyamata (PaMawa)

75. Traditional Authority (TA) \*
76. village \*
77. GPS location, take a GPS location \*
78. Team Number \*
  1. 01
  2. 02
  3. 03
  4. 04
  5. 05
79. \*\*\*Demographic Information\*\*\* ENUMERATOR - if the respondent is a younger child you may need the parent/guardian to help with some of these questions.
80. No of people in the household
81. How many people that live in this household are male? \*
82. How many people that live in this household are female? \*
83. Total number of people in the household is \_\_\_\_ \*\*\*Is this correct?\*\*\* If not go back to the question on the the number of male and females and revise accordingly
84. Gender of the respondent - don't ask, just observe and complete the question. \*
  1. Female
  2. Male
85. Highest level of education attended (or are attending) \*
  1. None
  2. Primary
  3. Secondary
  4. Tertiary
  5. Other
  6. Non-response
86. Please indicate which other level of education \*
87. Marital status \*
  1. Single
  2. Married
  3. Divorced
  4. Widowed
  5. Seperated
  6. Other
  7. Non-response
88. Other Marital Status \*
89. How many children do you have \*
90. What is the origin of the household \*
  1. Resident
  2. Internally displaced
  3. Refugee
  4. Moved because of employment
  5. Returned to the area after time away
  6. Other
  7. Non-response
91. Please state other type of residence \*
92. Who is the head of the household? \*
  1. Female
  2. Male
  3. Non-response
93. Affiliation to any clubs
94. Do you belong to any clubs \*
  1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Non-response
95. What is the name of your club(s) \*
96. Is your club a radio listening club? \*
  1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Non-response
97. Do you have a radio listening component in your club? \*



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## Pamawa ndi a Chinyamata (PaMawa)

1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Non-response
98. What are the activities of your club \*
1. SRH awareness
  2. HIV/AIDS
  3. Entrepreneurship
  4. Farming
  5. Other
  6. Non-response
99. State other activities \*
100. Did your club receive any kind of support? \*
1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Non-response
101. What type of support does your club receive? \*
1. Training
  2. Funding
  3. Material support
  4. Other
  5. Non-response
102. Other support \*
103. Please name the organisation(s) that provides support to your club \*
104. Has your club been registered under Pamawa ndi a Chinyamata project \*
1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Don't know
  4. Non-response
105. PaMawa Messages
106. Have you ever heard about Pamawa ndi a Chinyamata (PaMawa) Programme? \*
1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Non-response
107. What have you heard about the PaMawa programme? \*
1. SRH /Family Planning programme for young people
  2. Climate Change Adaptation programme for young people
  3. Integrated CCA and SRH /Family Planning programme for young
  4. Working with youth as agents of change
  5. Other
  6. Non-response
108. Please tell us what other things you have heard about PaMawa \*
109. ENUMERATOR explain the following to the respondent - Just like any other sector of the population, you, as youths, are also affected by the effects of climate change. It is therefore very important that youths have a clear understanding of what climate change is, it's effects and possible ways of preventing it. This will enable youths to take effective steps towards adapting to the effects of climate change like planning to have small families, conserving nature and being able to sustain your livelihoods.
110. Do you think the PaMawa programme concerns you \*
1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Dont Know
  4. Non-response
111. Please tell us how PaMawa concerns you \*
112. Have you ever been trained in any climate change adaptation strategies like, afforestation, irrigation, manure making, climate smart farming techniques, natural resource based management like bee keeping, juice making, mbaula making, Bank nkhonde (VSLA) through PaMawa? \*
1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Non-response
113. What were you trained in Climate Change Adaptation strategies? \*
1. Climate smart activities (winter cropping, irrigation, conservation agriculture, manure making, planting of early maturing crops, planting drought tolerant crops)



## Pamawa ndi a Chinyamata (PaMawa)

2. Natural resource based enterprises: (bee keeping, Juice making, Fuel efficient stoves (Mbaula making)
  3. Watershed management: Catchment area conservation
  4. Demonstration gardens: Club gardens
  5. Resilience: VSLA, income generating activities
  6. Other
  7. Non-response
114. Please indicate what other Climate Change Adaptation strategies training did you receive \*
115. Have you ever been trained in Sexual Reproductive Health /Family Planning through PaMawa? \*
1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Non-response
116. What were you trained in Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH) /Family Planning (FP) \*
1. Youth Alert! Mix Listening club leaders' training: Facilitation of radio listening club
  2. Linkage to Youth friendly health services
  3. Linkage to HSAs, CBDAs
  4. FP/SRH Awareness & promotion: Use of modern family planning methods like condoms, pills, implants (jadele, Norplant etc), injectables,
  5. Other
  6. Non-response
117. What other forms of SRH /FP training did you receive? \*
118. Do you feel confident to use modern family planning method after being trained in FP/SRH? \*
1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Non-response
119. In what way has the training improved your confidence in using or adopting family planning strategies? \*
120. Since the last school holidays when the children changed classes (12 months ago) did you see any PaMawa family planning /SRH message in the mass media or anywhere else? \*
1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Non-response
121. Please name all channels where you saw or heard about FP/SRH message.\*\*\*Please tick as appropriate\*\*\* \*
1. Radio
  2. Television
  3. Road Shows/Open days
  4. Internet
  5. Magazines
  6. On Posters
  7. On a Billboard
  8. In a pamphlet or Brochure
  9. Sign post
  10. Other
  11. Non-response
122. Please indicate which other channel \*
123. Since the last school holidays when the children changed classes (12 months ago) did you see any PaMawa CCA message in the mass media or anywhere else? \*
1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Non-response
124. Please name all channels where you saw or heard about CCA messages \*
1. Radio
  2. Television
  3. Road Shows/Open days
  4. Internet
  5. Magazines
  6. On Posters
  7. On a Billboard
  8. In a pamphlet or Brochure
  9. Sign Post





## Pamawa ndi a Chinyamata (PaMawa)

10. Other
11. Non-response
125. Please specify any other channels where you saw or heard about CCA messages \*
126. Since the last school holidays when the children changed classes (12 months ago) have you seen, heard or read anything about integrated PaMawa SRH and CCA message in the mass media or anywhere else?\*

  1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Non-response

127. Please name all channels where you saw or heard about integrated PaMawa SRH and CCA please tick as appropriate \*

  1. Radio
  2. Television
  3. Road Shows/Open days
  4. Internet
  5. Magazines
  6. On Posters
  7. On a Billboard
  8. In a pamphlet or Brochure
  9. Sign Post
  10. Other
  11. Non-response

128. Please specify other channels where you saw or heard about integrated PaMaWa SRH and CCA \*
129. Has PaMawa messages influenced your decision in anyway ? \*

  1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Non-response

130. In what way? \*
131. \*\*Access to Family Planning /Sexual Reproductive Health and Climate Change Adaptation Services\*\*
132. What Climate Change Adaptation strategies do you know? \*

  1. Growing of drought and/or flood-tolerant crop varieties
  2. Adoption of crop diversification
  3. Engagement in income generating activities e.g. participation in Village Savings and Loan schemes
  4. Adopting use of low carbon technologies e.g. micro solar, energy efficient stoves
  5. Good post-harvest handling practices
  6. Promotion of natural resource based enterprises e.g. bee keeping, mushroom production, fruit juice making, mat making, basket weaving, fruit tree grafting
  7. Other
  8. Non-response

133. State other Climate Change Adaptation activities \*
134. Do you know where you can get help if you want to adopt climate change adaptation strategies like afforestation, irrigation, crop diversification, skills in income generation, use or making of energy saving stoves (mbaula), good post harvest practices, bee keeping, mushroom production, Juice making and saving through VSLA (village bank) in this area \*

  1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Non-response

135. Please tell us where you can get help with climate change adaptation strategies \*

  1. Agriculture Office
  2. Agriculture Extension Development Officer ( AEDO) worker
  3. Forestry Officer
  4. Community Development Officer
  5. Forestry Office
  6. Other
  7. Non-response

136. Please state other places \*
137. In general, which of these might stop you from seeking services from your CCA service providers such as : Agriculture Office, Agriculture Extension Development Officer (AEDO), Forestry Officer, Fisheries Officer, Community Development Officer (CDA) \*

  1. Extension officers are not friendly towards youth





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2. Not knowing where to get CCA services
  3. Location is far away
  4. Not having transportation to seek CCA service
  5. Not feeling it is necessary to visit CCA service
  6. Unavailability of the CCA service that i want
  7. There is no-one in this area who can offer CCA services
  8. Other
  9. Non-response
138. Please state the other reasons that might stop you from seeking services from your CCA service provider \*
139. Since the last school holidays when the children changed classes (12 months ago) did you see any Agriculture/Forestry office or approach an extension worker for any CCA related service? \*
1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Non-response
140. Please state what type of CCA service did you receive from them? \*
1. Growing of drought and/or flood-tolerant crop varieties
  2. Adoption of crop diversification
  3. Engagement in income generating activities e.g. participation in Village Savings and Loan schemes
  4. Adopting use of low carbon technologies e.g. micro solar, energy efficient stoves
  5. Good post-harvest handling practices
  6. Promotion of natural resource based enterprises e.g. bee keeping, mushroom production, fruit juice making, mat making, basket weaving, fruit tree grafting
  7. Other
  8. Non-response
141. Please state other type Climate Change Adaptation services \*
142. What modern family planning methods do you know?
1. Pills
  2. Condoms
  3. Implants
  4. Vasectomy /Tubal Ligation
  5. Tubal Ligation
  6. Injectables
  7. Others methods
  8. Non-response
143. Please specify other family planning methods \*
144. Do you know where you can get SRH and FP services in this area \*
1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Non-response
145. Please tell us where you can get SRH/FP services in this area \*
1. Health Center
  2. From HSA
  3. Private Clinics
  4. From CBDAs
  5. Other
  6. Non-response
146. Specify other places you can get SRH/FP services in this area \*
147. In general, which of these might stop you from seeking services from a SRH/FP service provider \*
1. Health workers are not friendly towards youth
  2. Not knowing where to get SRH/FP services
  3. Location is far away
  4. Not having transportation to seek SRH/FP service
  5. Not feeling it is necessary to visit FP/SRH service provider
  6. Unavailability of the FP service that i want
  7. There is no-one in this area who can offer FP/SRH services
  8. I am too young to need these services
  9. Other
  10. Non-response



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## Pamawa ndi a Chinyamata (PaMawa)

148. Please specify other things that might stop you from seeking services for your SRH/FP service provider \*
149. Since the last school holidays when the children changed classes (12 months ago) did you go to the nearest health centre or approach any health worker/community based distribution agents (CBDAs) for any family planning /SRH service? \*
1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Non-response
150. Please tell us what type of service did you receive \*
1. Sexual and reproductive health information
  2. Sexually transmitted infections information (including HIV) prevention, testing and counselling services
  3. Sexual abuse counselling
  4. Long Acting And Reversible F.P Methods
  5. Long / Permanent/ Irreversible Methods (Voluntary Medical Sterilization)
  6. Oral contraceptive pills
  7. Injectibles/Depo Provera
  8. Condoms
  9. Other services
  10. Non-response
151. Please specify other types of services that you received \*
152. How many children would you want in your lifetime \*
153. Why do you want to have \_\_\_\_ children \*
154. This is the end of the survey Thank the respondents for their time and patience throughout the interview
155. #form/demographic\_information/People\_in\_the\_household/People\_in\_the\_household